

RECORDS OF INSECTS ASSOCIATED WITH *ACACIA DEALBATA* LINK. IN TASMANIA

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Abstract

New records of insects associated with *Acacia dealbata* Link. in Tasmania are presented, based on records of the Tasmanian Forest Insect Collection. Previously published records are included, making a total of 97 species from 36 families. Species of Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Chrysomelidae, Psyllidae and Geometridae are most common on silver wattle.

Introduction

Silver wattle, *Acacia dealbata* Link., is the most common bipinnate wattle species growing in Tasmania (Costermans 1991). Considerable research interest has developed in it as a resource for pulpwood and sawlog production, as a weed in plantations of eucalypts and softwoods in Australia and as an invasive weed overseas.

Several researchers have surveyed and listed insect species associated with *A. dealbata* in the mainland states of Australia but have included few records from Tasmania. Van den Berg (1982a, b, c) collected extensively throughout the mainland for biological control agents for use in South Africa, where invasion into native vegetation and plantations was a major problem (van den Berg 1977); he listed 70 species attacking *A. dealbata*. New (1979, 1983) examined seed predation and the abundance of Coleoptera on acacias in Southern Victoria and reported that 115 morphospecies of Coleoptera had been collected in Victoria on *A. dealbata* during a three year period. Hawkeswood (1994) reviewed the biology of chrysomelids associated with *Acacia* and Webb (1994) listed the wood inhabiting insect fauna of some *Acacia* species.

Research conducted in Tasmania on the fireblight beetle, *Pyrgoides orphana* Erichson (Elliott 1978), detailed the life history and effects on growth of planted silver wattle. Bashford (1991) presented records of wood-boring Coleoptera and associated insects reared from *A. dealbata* billets from several sites in Tasmania.

This report includes only those species reared either from timber samples, from galls or feeding on foliage for at least some stage of their life cycle. Many species of Coleoptera collected have been omitted due to doubt as to their feeding status on *A. dealbata*. Consequently this list of injurious insects cannot be considered complete.

Results

The following species list (Table 1) has been compiled over a period of 20 years. It includes records from regular collections at long term survey sites on the East Coast (Elliott and Bashford, unpublished data) and incidental collecting throughout the range of *A. dealbata* in Tasmania.

Specimens of all species listed are lodged in the Tasmanian Forest Insect Collection, Forestry Tasmania.

Table 1. Insects Associated with *Acacia dealbata* in Tasmania.

A. Species injurious to <i>Acacia dealbata</i> .	References *
COLEOPTERA	
Cerambycidae	
<i>Ambeodontus pilosus</i> (Pascoe)	4, 5
<i>Amphirhoe decora</i> Newman	4, 5
<i>Ancita crocogaster</i> (Boisduval)	3, 4, 5
<i>Ancita marginicollis</i> (Boisduval)	4, 5
<i>Aphneope quadrimaculator</i> Poll	5
<i>Bethelium signiferum</i> (Newman)	4, 5
<i>Illaena exilis</i> Erichson	4, 5
<i>Mecynopus cothurnatus</i> Erichson	4, 5
<i>Notoceresium impressiceps</i> Blackburn	5
<i>Phacodes personatus</i> (Erichson)	5
<i>Probatodes plumula</i> (Newman)	3, 4, 5
<i>Rhinophthalmus nasutus</i> (Shuckard)	4, 5
<i>Stenocentrus suturalis</i> (Olivier)	4, 5
<i>Syllitus grammicus</i> (Newman)	4, 5
<i>Tessaromma undatum</i> Newman	NR
<i>Zoedia divisa</i> Pascoe	5
Curculionidae	
<i>Belus bidentatus</i> (Donovan)	4, 5
<i>Belus bimaculatus</i> Pascoe	4, 5
<i>Orthorhinus cylindrirostris</i> (Fabricius)	3, 4, 5
<i>Pachyura cinerea</i> (Blanchard)	4, 5
<i>Pentamimus australis</i> (Erichson)	5
<i>Rhinotia haemoptera</i> Kirby	NR
<i>Saccolaemus carinicollis</i> (Lea)	NR
<i>Saccolaemus</i> sp.	5
Bostrychidae	
<i>Xylobosca bispinosa</i> (Macleay)	5
<i>Xylobosca canina</i> (Blackburn)	5
Chrysomelidae	
<i>Calomela curtisi</i> (Kirby)	4
<i>Calomela</i> sp.	3
<i>Dicranosterna immaculata</i> (Marshall)	4
<i>Haltica pagana</i> Blackburn	NR
<i>Platycolaspis australis</i> Blackburn	NR
<i>Pyrgoides orphana</i> (Erichson)	2, 3, 4

Table 1. (continued)

<i>Pyrgoides</i> sp.A	NR
<i>Pyrgoides</i> sp.B	NR
<i>Pyrgoides</i> sp.C	NR
Lyctidae	
<i>Trogoxylon ypsilon</i> (Lesne)	5
Buprestidae	
<i>Cisseispauperula</i> (Kerremans)	5
<i>Melobasis purpurascens</i> (Fabricius)	5
Lycidae	
<i>Metriorrhynchus rhipidius</i> MacLeay	NR
Bruchidae	
<i>Melanterius</i> sp.	3
Scarabaeidae	
<i>Diphucephala colaspoides</i> (Gyllenhal)	1, 3, 4
HEMIPTERA	
Psyllidae	
<i>Acizzia acaciaealbatae</i> (Froggatt)	NR
<i>Acizzia conspicua</i> Tuthill	NR
<i>Acizzia</i> sp. C	NR
<i>Acizzia</i> sp. D	NR
<i>Acizzia</i> sp. E	NR
<i>Acizzia</i> sp. G	NR
<i>Acizzia</i> sp. J	NR
<i>Acizzia</i> sp. K	NR
<i>Phellopsylla</i> sp. B	NR
Cicadidae	
<i>Cicadetta torrida</i> (Erichson)	NR
<i>Psaltoda moerens</i> (Germar)	NR
Flatidae	
<i>Siphanita acuta</i> (Walker)	NR
<i>Euphanta munda</i> (Walker)	NR
Membracidae	
<i>Ceraon tasmaniae</i> (Fairmaire)	NR
Pseudococcidae	
<i>Melanococcus albizziae</i> (Maskell)	NR
Tingidae	
<i>Epimixia</i> sp.	NR
HYMENOPTERA	
Pteromalidae	
<i>Trichilogaster trilineata</i> (Cameron)	3

Table 1. (continued)

LEPIDOPTERA	
Anthelidae	
<i>Anthela addita</i> Walker	NR
<i>Anthela connexa</i> (Walker)	3
<i>Anthela nicotiae</i> (Boisduval)	3
<i>Anthela ocellata</i> (Walker)	NR
<i>Anthela</i> sp.	NR
<i>Pterolocera</i> sp.	4
Arctiidae	
<i>Asura cervicalis</i> Walker	4
Lymantriidae	
<i>Acyphas leucomelas</i> (Walker)	3, 4
<i>Acyphas</i> sp.	4
<i>Teia anartoides</i> Walker	3, 4
Geometridae	
<i>Boarmia</i> sp.	4
<i>Chlenias</i> sp.	NR
<i>Chlorocoma dichloraria</i> (Guenee)	4
<i>Dichromodes ainaria</i> Guenee	4
<i>Microdes squamulata</i> Guenee	3, 4
<i>Thalaina inscripta</i> Walker	3, 4
Oecophoridae	
<i>Chryptophasa albacosta</i> Lewin	NR
Psychidae	
<i>Lepidoscia arctiella</i> Walker	NR
Lasiocampidae	
<i>Pinara</i> sp.	4
Noctuidae	
<i>Praxis porphyretica</i> Guenee	NR
Cossidae	
<i>Endoxyla lituratus</i> (Donovan)	1, 3, 4
Cosmopterigidae	
<i>Macrobathra chrysotoxa</i> Meyrick	NR
Lycaenidae	
<i>Pseudalmenus chlorinda</i> (Blanchard)	4, 7
<i>Pseudalmenus chlorinda zephyrus</i> Waterhouse & Lyell	6, 7
Tortricidae	
<i>Epiphyas ashworthana</i> (Newman)	4
<i>Epiphyas xylodes</i> (Meyrick)	4

Table 1. (continued)

THYSANOPTERA	
Phlaeothripidae	
<i>Kladothrips</i> sp.	4
B. Species which are inquilines or parasites in galls of <i>Acacia dealbata</i> .	
LEPIDOPTERA	
Gracillariidae	
<i>Acrocercops eumetalla</i> Meyrick	NR
Tineidae	
<i>Comodica mystacinella</i> Walker	NR
Pyalidae	
<i>Gauna aegusalis</i> Walker	NR
Tortricidae	
<i>Holocola triangulana</i> Meyrick	NR
Oecophoridae	
<i>Stathmopoda cephalaea</i> Meyrick	NR
HYMENOPTERA	
Pteromalidae	
<i>Coelocyba</i> sp.	NR
<i>Ormyromorpha</i> sp.	NR
Eulopidae	
<i>Chrysoatomus</i> sp.	NR
<i>Tetrastichus</i> sp.	NR
Torymidae	
<i>Megastigmus</i> sp.	NR
Bethylidae	
<i>Sierola</i> sp.	NR
Ichneumonidae	
<i>Delopia</i> sp.	NR

* 1 = Evans (1943); 2 = Elliott (1978); 3 = Elliott and de Little (1985); 4 = Bashford (1990); 5 = Bashford (1991); 6 = Bashford (1993); 7 = Couchman and Couchman (1977); NR = New record for Tasmania.

Discussion

Many of the species listed have been previously recorded on the mainland on a range of wattle species by van den Berg (1982), New (1979), Webb (1994) and Hunt *et al.* (1996). All of the Lepidoptera listed from *Uromycladium* galls have been reared by New (1982) in the Melbourne area from galls on *A. decurrens*. Trees infested by these fungal galls are often severely debilitated.

There is an increased interest in the establishment of *A. dealbata* plantations in Tasmania, on the mainland and overseas for the production of a wide range of timber products. Knowledge of the insect species which are or have potential to become pest species in a plantation situation is important and would be of value to tree growers both overseas and in Australia for possible integrated pest management (IPM) development. Several of the species recorded from Tasmania are recognised as impediments to plantation establishment; for example *Pyrgoides orphana*, a chrysomelid beetle which causes reduced growth increment and, with repeated defoliation, death of trees.

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